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Bulloch Times

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MADE MANY LAWS

One-Third of the Bills Introduced Passed the Legislature.

HOUSE PASSED 305; SENATE 56.

Were 1,050 Bills and Resolutions Introduced in House and Senate Combined.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—There were 744 bills and 150 resolutions introduced in the house; 305 house bills and resolutions passed. In the senate, 155 bills introduced and 56 passed. Four resolutions were defeated. Eighty-eight bills read first or second time only.

ADMINISTRATION BILLS PASSED. Candler-Overstreet railroad commission bill.

Felder-Williams disfranchisement bill.

Alexander bill, giving power to summons witnesses in arbitrations. ADMINISTRATION BILLS NOT PASSED.

Wright anti-laboring bill.

Anti-pass legislation.

Resolution to investigate ownership of Central railroad.

Bill to prohibit paralleling of Western and Atlantic railroad.

One per cent gross income tax.

Raising fertilizer tax from 10 to 25 cents per ton.

Bill to protect income bondholders of Central.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Hardman-Covington-Neel prohibition bill.

Steed bill restricting sale of narcotic drugs.

Hardman bill requiring registration of trained nurses.

Stapleton bill providing for quarterly payments of confederate veterans.

Bank bureau bill.

Debbs bill for protection of fruit shippers.

Bill to prohibit Sunday fishing.

Smith bill for re-organization of national guard of Georgia.

Club locker tax fixed at \$500 (conference compromise).

Bill giving state board of health \$3,500 to manufacture diphtheria anti-toxin for free use.

IMPORTANT BILLS NOT PASSED.

Western and Atlantic Extension.

Pure election law, and bill to prohibit corporations from contributing to campaigns.

Clean sheet bill.

Railroad domestication bill.

Adams bill for juvenile courts.

Blackburn rural police bill.

Lumsden bill to require registration of dogs.

Bill giving power companies right of eminent domain over waterways.

Appropriation bill for 1908 carries \$4,770,000; for 1909, \$4,880,000. Common school funds for 1908 is \$2,300,000, and for 1909, \$2,250,000.

TAXES INCREASED \$2,700,000.

Coast Line Railway Will Pay Taxes on \$15,571,200.

ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—Judge A. L. Miller, of Macon, acting as umpire, today fixed the valuation of the Atlantic Coast Line in Georgia for taxation at \$15,571,200 against the comptroller general's assessment of \$22,300,000, which was subsequently amended at the hearing before the arbitrators' board to \$20,833,000. The road's return was \$12,857,580. Judge Miller has thus set more than \$5,000,000 off the assessment and has added only \$2,700,000 to the original return.

The valuation fixed by the umpire is \$23,000 a mile, against a final assessment of \$29,000. Judge S. B. Adams, of Savannah, representing the road, wanted it put at \$20,000 a mile.

Railroad Commissioner O. B. Stevens, for the state, dissented, refusing to sign the award. He says he would have accepted \$25,000 a mile.

Judge Miller was chairman of the Macon convention whose platform declared for more corporation taxes and is present chairman of the state executive committee. He was chosen umpire by Commissioner Stevens in the cases of the big

steam railroads, principally for the reason that it was thought he would carry out the views of the administration in the matter of corporation taxes.

New Bank for Oliver.

OLIVER, Ga., Aug. 26.—The Farmers' Bank of Oliver will be the name of the new bank being organized here with a capitalization of \$30,000. The bank will be ready for business by October 1st. The majority of stock is being subscribed by farmers circulating it over a wide field.

The Oliver Supply Co. and G. W. Grass, two of the largest mercantile establishments in this part of the country, are among the subscribers and are the movers in the organization of the bank.

To Defeat Prohibition.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Various expedients are being resorted to, it is said, for the purpose of getting around the state prohibition law. A number of express agents in various sections of the state have received letters from a Richmond, Va., liquor dealer asking them to act as agents for this firm for the sale and delivery of liquors after the prohibition law goes into effect. The letter is very artfully worded and offers a bonus of \$1 for the name of each person who uses liquors from the firm. The \$1 is payable upon the receipt of the first order.

HOW WE ARE FORMED.

A Few of the Many Marvels of the Human Body. On an average man's body there are 840,000 hairs. Plucking one every second it would take him twelve eight-hundred days to pull them all out. In his blood there are 25,000,000,000 red corpuscles. Laid out side by side they would cover a surface of 3,130 square yards. The whole of the blood passes through a man's heart nearly twice in every minute. It weighs one-thirtieth of the entire body weight, and it moves in different parts of the body at speeds varying from ten feet to 1,000 yards (nearly one mile) an hour.

The fat of your body is fluid. It becomes solid only when the body cools after death. It is one of your most useful constituents, forming a non-conducting sheath to protect you from cold, acting as a means to preserve food, shock, on the tips of the fingers, the toes and the heels and lying always ready as a reserve food supply when you get nothing to eat.

A little artery passes from your brain through the skull into the scalp, which acts as a safety valve when the brain is congested with blood. The skin cannot grow again once it is destroyed; hence the unsightly scars left by burns and severe wounds. Only the surface layer can renew itself. When the whole thickness is destroyed, it never reforms. This is the more curious as muscles, nerves, blood vessels and bones, all less liable to injury than the skin, can grow again.

You are really a water rat rather than a land animal. Although as a whole you live on dry land, your body consists of countless millions of separate living particles, and these are all immersed in the water which constitutes four-fifths of your substance.

Within the inner part of your ear deep in the bone, is a quantity of fluid which acts as a spirit level and enables you to keep your balance.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A WISE BRITON.

He Half Suspected at the Start That the Peasantry Were Not Edible. A Frenchman, who entertained an English relative, told this without the quiver of an eyelid:

"My cousin from London reached New York last summer, along with a big crowd of Englishmen, and before the soda water fountain on lower Broadway. He remarked that he did not comprehend how Americans could swallow that nasty stuff."

"A more preference," I explained, "we have many curious examples of that kind in this country. One of the most remarkable instances of insatiable appetite for truth rather than substance is that of the American poultry raiser who daily advertises in our New York papers for 'superior' fowls. As you may well imagine, he is said to have entirely lost his taste for the flesh of the fowl."

"Oh, really?" exclaimed the Englishman in quiet surprise. Nothing more was said till nine months later, when I opened my mail one day and found a marked copy of the London Times, which he had sent to me. He called my attention to this extract in an article on mob rule and lynching in America. It can hardly be possible that the supply of tar and feathers in the United States will be sufficient at the rate the mobs are covering the bodies of the poor wretches who are tortured and humiliated before they are drawn and quartered or burned at the stake."

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HARD

HITTERS

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Keen Kutter Tools include Saws, Chisels, Bits, Drills, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Screw-drivers, Files, Pliers, Glass-cutters, Ice-picks, Lawn-mowers. Also a full line of Scissors and Shears, Pocket-knives and Table Cutlery.

Keen Kutter Tools have been sold for nearly 40 years under this mark and motto: "The Reputation of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons.

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SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Incorporated)
ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK, U. S. A.

A Liberal Proposition.

The Golden Age, of Atlanta, which is probably the most thoroughly up-to-date and unique family paper published in the South today, and which from the first has stood for the best in everything, and whose rapid growth has been remarkable, is making a most liberal proposition to those who are willing to do just a little work for the paper. They are offering a free trip to the Jamestown exposition for just a few subscribers, and any who are interested would do well to write to them for particulars.

HINES GETS JOB

Has Been Made Attorney to Railroad Commission.

ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—Judge Jas. K. Hines, of Atlanta, Friday morning qualified, was sworn in and commissioned by Governor Hoke Smith to be attorney to the railroad commission at a salary of \$5,000 per year, for a term of four years. He immediately assumes the duties of the position, and when the commission has been reorganized in its reformation with the provisions of the Candler-Overstreet bill Judge Hines will be present in his official capacity to advise with the members.

KILLED 17 RATTLESNAKES.

Record Bag Caught in One Day in Altamaha Swamp.

LUDOWIC, Ga., Aug. 19.—Mr. Joseph H. Parker, a prominent farmer near here, was in town today and reported killing seventeen rattlesnakes a few days ago. While in the Altamaha river swamp looking after his stock he rode upon an old mother snake and sixteen young snakes. The old snake was over five feet long and the young snakes about eighteen inches long. This is the largest "bag" of snakes captured here recently.

10,000 TELEGRAPHERS WANTED.

Southern Telegraph School Contracts to Furnish 300 of that Number.

(Newman News.)

Prof. F. P. Johnson, of the Southern Telegraph School, was in Atlanta Thursday to meet several prominent railroad officials.

The new law that requires the telegraph companies to put on a man for every nine hours work, means that the school is to furnish 300 men to go into effect next January, and it is estimated that 10,000 men will be needed to satisfy the demand in the south and west.

Prof. Johnson agreed to furnish and get ready 300 of this number. The salaries will run from fifty to one hundred dollars per month. Many of these positions can be filled by ladies and it is thought a great many girls will turn their attention to telegraphy instead of stenography as the work is much lighter and the pay much better.

As a result of this unusual contract to furnish so many operators in so short a time Prof. Johnson and his associates are making a splendid proposition to all who wish to work for a good salary another year. The regular fifty-five dollar scholarship that has never been cut down since the school was established several years ago is now being offered at \$30 for life scholarships, including all books and stationery and positions guaranteed.

New students are coming in nearly every day and it seems now that Prof. Johnson and his associates will be able to furnish the 300 operators to one railroad. Other roads are wanting similar contracts. The railroads recognize the splendid equipment of this school and want all the students it turns out. Several students left this week for good jobs. For information address Southern Telegraph School, Newman, Ga.

SCHEME NOT GOOD.

Cincinnati House Had a Weak Plan.

ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—The Cincinnati liquor firm which recently sent out circular letters announcing its scheme for getting around the state prohibition law in Georgia has sent further details. One of its second circulars became public today and shows that it proposes to work the agency method, the agent securing a license in Cincinnati but living in Georgia and sending his orders from here accompanied by the cash.

The proposition seems to overlook the fact that it is a violation of the Georgia law for any person to solicit orders for intoxicants in any county in the state in which the sale is forbidden by law. It is not likely, therefore, that the agency business will work very well.

PATENTS

PROCESSED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo. Our experts search and report. Free advice. How to obtain patents. Trade secrets, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington office. Time, money and often the patent.

Write and inform the patent.

1913 March Patent Office. Trade Secret Patent Office. 1913 March Patent Office. Trade Secret Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW

Real Estate Bought or Sold.

Being the representative of a movement to induce desirable citizens to settle in our country, I solicit correspondence with those who may wish to either buy or sell real estate. Large or small farms or town property handled without charge to the seller.

A. McELVERN.
Stilson, Ga.

CHEAPER R.R. FARE

Commission Makes Reductions on All Roads.

ROADS WILL COMPLY WITH ORDER

Will Probably Carry the Matter Into the Federal Courts to Test Its Legality.

ATLANTA, Sept. 1.—Georgia is not going to witness, for the present at least, any of the incidents which recently stirred North Carolina as a result of the dispute between the state authorities and federal courts, at least not over the question of passenger rates.

All of the lines affected will put in the reduced passenger rates tomorrow in accordance with the order of the commission and will keep them in until the matter is finally passed upon by the courts. There is no reason to believe that these rates will be declared confiscatory by the courts, and it is probable that they will remain permanently in force. Several of the roads, including the Coast Line, the Central Railway and the Atlanta and West Point, will carry test cases through the courts asking for permanent injunction, but in the meantime putting the reduced rates into effect.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—At 5:15 o'clock Friday afternoon, the railroad commission, by a unanimous vote, declined to suspend temporarily or modify the original of the railroad commission, providing a graduated scale of passenger rates in Georgia, ranging from 2 cents per mile on some of the roads to 3 cents per mile on others.

The original order is effective Monday, September 2, and it understood that all of the carriers will obey the mandate of the commission, though they will contest the reasonableness of the rates in the federal courts.

The hearing was behind closed doors, that is to say, the newspaper representatives were excluded. Representatives of the road stated they desired to make showings which they preferred should not reach the public.

The burden of all the statements was to the effect that the carriers could not afford to make the reductions in the passenger rates.

President R. L. Duckworth, of the Farmers' union, appeared before the board, and urged that it stand by its original order, which he thought fair and reasonable enough.

CLASS "A." The following lines are placed in class "A," and will be allowed to charge as full fare for the transportation of passengers between points in this state two (2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "B." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "B," two and one-fourth (2 1/4) cents per mile: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company.

Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad company.

CLASS "C." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "C," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Alabama Great Southern Railroad company.

Central Georgia Railway company.

Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad company.

Seaboard Air Line Railroad company.

Southern Railway company.

CLASS "D." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "D," three (3) cents per mile: Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad company.

Albany and Northern Railway company.

Augusta and Florida Railroad company.

Augusta Southern Railroad company.

Chattanooga Southern Railroad company.

Douglas, Augusta and Gulf Railroad company.

Dublin and Southwestern Railroad company.

Flint River and Northeastern Railroad company.

Gainesville Midland Railway company.

Garbutt and Donovan Short Line Railroad.

Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad company.

Georgia Northern Railway company.

Hawkinsville and Florida Southern Railroad company.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad company.

Macon and Birmingham Railway company.

Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad company.

Millen and Southwestern Railroad company.

Milltown Air Line.

Ocala and Valdosta Railroad company.

Register and Glennville Railway company.

Savannah and Statesboro Railway company.

South Georgia Railway company.

Union Point and White Plains Railroad company.

Valdosta Southern Railway company.

Wadley Southern Railway company.

Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad company.

CLASS "E." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "E," four (4) cents per mile: Fitzgerald, Ocmulgee and Red Bluff Railway company.

Georgia Granite Railroad company.

Hartwell Railway company.

Sylvania and Girard Railroad company.

SPECIAL GROUP. Georgia Coast and Piedmont, four cents per mile, except between Glennville and Ludowick.

Florida and Indian Springs railway, allowed a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Lexington Terminal railroad, allowed a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Smithonia and Dunlap, allowed a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Sandersville railroad, allowed a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Talbotton Railroad company, allowed a minimum charge of 25 cents.

Tallulah Falls Railway company, 3 1/2 cents per mile.

Louisville and Wadley Railroad company, 4 1/2 cents per mile.

WILL RUN AT LOSS

Officials Claim Roads Will Not Pay Expenses.

REDUCED FARES MEANS A LOSS.

President Hanson Says Central Will Fall Short \$87,000 of Paying Expenses.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—The following table of losses which it is claimed will result from the enforcement of the order reducing passenger fares in Georgia, has been prepared by railroad officials:

Road	Rate	Loss
Western and Atlantic	2 1/2	\$137,000
Atlanta and West Point	2 1/2	87,000
Atlantic Coast Line	2 1/4	297,000
Georgia Railroad	2 1/4	119,000
Central	2 1/2	128,000
Southern	2 1/2	54,000
Ga. Southern and Florida	2 1/2	65,000
Seaboard Air Line	2 1/2	60,000
Total		\$840,000

The above eight railroads estimate that their annual loss by reason of the reduction in passenger rates as proposed by the Georgia railway commission, will amount to nearly \$850,000 a year. All the lines estimate the loss on the basis of last year's passenger business.

The question was asked by one of the commissioners on Friday if the reduction will not greatly stimulate travel.

J. S. B. Thompson, of the Southern railway, stated that when rates are first reduced, travel does increase considerably but as time passes abnormal increases fall off. The railway people showed that for the last four of five years travel in Georgia has increased from 5 to 10 per cent a year, with the fares stationary, and if the rates remain unchanged, they would naturally look for this increase to continue.

Mr. Thompson said on this point: "If a railroad carries 100 passengers 100 miles at three cents a mile it earns gross, \$300. "If the rate is reduced to two cents a mile the receipts would only be \$200 and there must be an increase of 50 passengers, or 50 per cent to give the same gross earnings. That is, it would take 150 passengers paying two cents a mile, traveling 100 miles each, to earn \$300."

All the railroad representatives declared that travel would not increase anything like 50 per cent. They say that 15 per cent will be the maximum, and this only for a few months.

President Hanson stated that the proposed reduction would cost his company \$120,000. The Central's net earnings fell off last year \$300,000 he claimed. Figuring on last year's passenger business President Hanson estimated that his company would fall short \$87,000 of paying its operating expenses and fixed charges. That is, after paying the running expenses of the system it would not have enough money left by \$87,000 to pay the interest on bonds ahead of the incomes, and there would be not a dollar for either series of the income bonds or for the stock.

CLASS "F." The following lines are placed in class "F," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "G." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "G," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "H." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "H," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "I." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "I," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "J." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "J," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "K." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "K," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

CLASS "L." Subject to the foregoing the following lines are placed in class "L," two and one-half (2 1/2) cents per mile: Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Western and Atlantic railroad.

KILLED BY ENGINE

Father and Daughter Met Death Together.

WERE FOUND ON ENGINE PILOT.

Train Was Moving at 70 Miles An Hour When Buggy Was Struck.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—Locked in each others arms, the bodies of Fred Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Pulles, were found on the pilot of West Point train No. 38, between West Point and LaGrange, Saturday morning, after the train, speeding at 70 miles an hour, had dashed out their lives. Passengers on the train arrived in Atlanta at noon telling a thrilling fatality.

Engineer McWaters was sending No. 38, the West Point flyer, from New Orleans to New York, at a lightning clip over the straight track. A hundred yards ahead he saw a buggy, containing a man and a woman, crossing the track, but there was plenty of time for them to cross the track. But evidently the driver became frightened and hesitated. Then came a crash, a shock and the vehicle was splintered into kindling wood.

It required time for engineer McWaters to bring the flying train to a stop, and it was backed to the point where the buggy and the living freight had been struck. But there were no traces of the bodies, and neither the engineer nor the fireman had remembered seeing them hurled to one side.

Then McWaters stepped to the pilot, and there, thrown high against the boiler head, he found the body of an aged man, his brains dashed out, and that of a young woman, the two locked in a close embrace, were there. The old man seized his daughter in close embrace to save her, and though he could not ward off death, her features were unmarred by the terrific shock, her face protected by his strong embrace.

At one side of the track was found the horse, torn to pieces by the shock. Close at hand was the buggy, totally demolished. Friends came to the scene of the fatality, and took charge of the bodies. They identified the old man as Fred Johnson, aged 65 years, a prosperous farmer. The young woman was his daughter Mrs. Pulles

This image shows a dark, textured vertical strip, likely a book cover or binding. The left side features a lighter, speckled area, possibly a hinge or a decorative element. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

E. K. OVERSTREET TALKS OF RACE FOR CONGRESS

Comments on the Interview of His Cousin J. W. Overstreet.

ANXIOUS FOR HARMONY AT HOME
His Proposition Intended to Relieve an Embarrassing Situation in Their Home County.

(Savannah Press, Aug. 31.)
Hon. E. K. Overstreet of Savannah is in the city today and the Savannah Press asked him whether he had seen the interview of Hon. J. W. Overstreet. He replied:

"Yes, I have seen the two interviews from my cousin, J. W. Overstreet, relative to his and my race for congress, the first published in the Morning News and the second in the Savannah Press. From his last interview it seems that he is anxious that I should reply to his first interview. Since his first interview I have been in Savannah about two weeks and J. W. has seen me almost daily during that time, but he never mentioned the matter to me, so I presume he wants me to answer through the papers."

"My only political ambition was to be admitted to the bar was to some day be judge of the Middle circuit. A few years after I began to practice law circumstances forced me to run for representative of Screven county. During my first term in the legislature I had a city court created for our county, and J. W. Overstreet was appointed judge of that court. In speaking on the convict lease question at the 1903 session of the legislature I charged that the legislature was infested with lobbyists. This charge brought on an investigation that was widely commented on throughout the state."

"Dating from this lobby investigation my friends began to urge me to enter the race for congress. Having no desire to go further into politics, I at first paid but little attention to the matter. In the meantime my cousin, J. W. Overstreet, declining after his experience as judge of the city court, that he would like to be judge of the superior court, seized upon the mention of my name for congress to suggest that I let my ambition turn in that direction and leave the judge's field to him. On account of his desire to become judge I entirely abandoned my idea of ever running for that office, and listened to the urging of friends and newspapers that I should run for congress."

"J. W. Overstreet knew that I had given up my first ambition for his sake and that if Hon. J. A. Brannen was not elected at the last time I would probably make the race the next time. Yet, notwithstanding this knowledge, he rushed into the race for the short term, caused by the death of Mr. Lester, and in doing so told a number of his friends that he only wanted the short term because he intended to run for the judgeship next time. It seemed that there was a likelihood of both of us being in the race our mutual friends, regretting the situation, suggested that we should let the people of our home county (Screven) settle the question as to which of us should make the race as far as the people of Screven for both of us to enter the field and place the county in the awkward position of having two candidates before the people. And, while Screven, of course, should not alone have the privilege of selecting the congressman, there could not be the slightest improbity in her saying which of her own two sons she would offer to the district, so our friends kept urging that we settle the matter and one of us stay out of the race. In view of these suggestions, and believing that this was absolutely fair to both of us, very much regretting the situation myself, being very much embarrassed to have to oppose anyone from my own county, especially a near relative, I stated that I was perfectly willing that the people of our home county should decide which of us should make the race. We were both born and reared in Screven county and have lived there all of our lives. The people of that county know us; there certainly could be no improbity in letting them make the selection for us, and I do not see how one could have the advantage over the other."

willing to let them pass upon the matter without any canvass whatever from me, except giving, through our county paper, my reasons for making the race, notwithstanding the fact that J. W. has been electioneering our people ever since his return from congress. If he is sincere in wishing not to embarrass mutual friends, he has more consideration for their feelings than he has for mine. I must say he does not seem to be much embarrassed himself and the situation, apparently, gives him no personal worry. The situation is very unpleasant to me and I exceedingly regret it. I would much prefer to get out of the race, but self-respect prevents my showing him any further consideration, when he shows so plainly that he has no consideration for me. I had heard that J. W. had been claiming to people outside Screven county that he would certainly carry that county. If this is so, then he should not hesitate to accept my proposition. But this is not true, and he does not believe that it is. If he did, he would have been too good to have accepted the proposition. Instead of accepting my proposition, he suggested that he would be willing to leave it to one of the larger counties he mentioned, provided that neither of us should canvass the county and add to it. It would not appear to a canvasser of either of the counties, for the reason that I would not care to run two strenuous races for the same nomination." He makes this proposition in the face of the fact that he thoroughly canvassed these counties except Burke, who made his race for solicitor of the Middle circuit several years ago and all of them last year in his race for the short term and has been continuously canvassing them ever since he returned home, knowing, too, that I have never canvassed any of them. In making his race for the short term he several times told me that he was getting a good many votes from the people who thought they were voting for me. Under these circumstances can he call his proposition fair? Should not his own self-respect and family pride, if nothing else, prevent him in a county where I have been heard, without a hearing, and without an opportunity of declaring my identity and giving the voters of that county an opportunity to vote for me, if they saw fit?"

"Now, he states in his last interview that he has not heard from me, but he understands that I will make him a counter proposition—to run the race in Jenkins county. Probably he conceived this idea from a statement I made, to the effect that I would be willing to run the race without canvassing in either Screven or Jenkins, where we were both born, part of Jenkins county having been taken from Screven. Will he accept that proposition? No, because it gives me something like an equal showing with him. The proposition I made him was at the suggestion of our friends, who wished to relieve us and the county of the awkward and embarrassing situation. Another reason why I would be glad to settle our differences is that we do not agree politically, and, as I shall make my race upon issues and expect to give the people of the district some good reasons why, it seems that there may be some of my opponents. I shall do so fearlessly, even if my cousin stays in the race. While it may be exceedingly unpleasant to me, I shall new to the line, regardless of consequences."

A FATAL DIVE.

Savannah Ball Player Broke His Neck at Tybee.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—Jumping from the cross piece of a post in front of Bohann's pavilion, into shallow water at Tybee yesterday, Joseph L. Briskey, right fielder of the Savannah baseball club, was injured so severely that he died on Tybee beach yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

That his neck was broken by the dive is the belief of those who were present when the efforts were made to resuscitate him. After diving he lay just under the water visible to all those near, and it is supposed that he was then conscious, but unable to let his condition be known or do anything to aid himself. Briskey leaves a wife, Mrs. Amelia Briskey and a sixteen-day-old child in Houston, Tex. He leaves his young wife and child practically without a cent, it is said. Mrs. Briskey was wired of the sad accident and the body was shipped to Texas last night. All of the funeral expenses were paid here.

Will Make Two Speeches.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—Gov. Smith has made an engagement to speak at a big rally to be held at Sparta, Hancock county, on Sept. 10. There will be a mass meeting and barbecue and a large crowd is expected.

Gov. Smith will discuss on this occasion the work done and yet to be done by the Georgia legislature and also the district agricultural schools, one of which is located in Hancock county.

On Sept. 14 Gov. Smith will speak at an educational rally to be held at Summerville, in Chatterbox county, on the common schools.

HUSBAND DIED

Without Knowing of His Wife's Death Shortly Before.

VALDOSTA, Aug. 29.—A. M. McLaughlin, a prominent naval stores operator at Jasper, Fla., died Monday and his body was yesterday carried to Alma, Ga., for burial.

A large escort of members of the Jasper Masonic lodge accompanied the remains.

Mr. McLaughlin's wife died July 16th; she and her husband both being sick with typhoid fever at the same time. The husband was not informed of his wife's death, and he never rallied to a point where the physicians considered it wise to inform him. Mr. McLaughlin leaves three children.

BATTLE FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted in Savannah of Theft of Handkerchief.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—Although he stoutly maintained to the last that he was innocent, the Rev. Thomas Battle, a colored divine from Statesboro, was convicted in the city court yesterday morning of stealing a silk handkerchief from the store of A. Levine on West Broad street.

Judge Norwood passed a unique sentence on the minister fining him \$75 or twelve months, with the proviso that sentence would be suspended in the event he established his own innocence by securing the conviction of the real culprit.

"Is that the way you lead your congregation to heaven?" asked the judge, while Battle was making his statement. Here the prisoner reiterated his claim that he was unjustly accused of the crime of the man who was with him when the theft was committed.

"Then why didn't you stop the man when he took the handkerchief, instead of letting him get away with it?" asked the court. The parson's answer was evasive.

Battle was defended by a negro lawyer who volunteered his services. He promised that his client would not sleep until the guilty man had been arrested. After the case had been heard the lawyer went before Justice Thomas L. Hill and swore out a warrant for the alleged real culprit, who lives in Statesboro. The lawyer stated later that he had sent the warrant to Sheriff Kendrick to have it served.

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The Working Edge

Not only the edge, but the *working edge* is what counts in scissors and shears.

The edge is the result of quality and temper—the working edge depends upon proper and permanent adjustment.

KEEN KUTTER

Scissors and Shears

are always ready for work. They will cut a veil or a carpet, and blade meets blade with unvarying accuracy.

Look for the trademark which guarantees them.

The same guarantee goes with Keen Kutter Pocket-knives.

Sold for nearly 40 years under this name and motto:

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons, Trademark Registered.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

THE SEASON ENDED.

Statesboro Boys Won Twenty-Two Games—Lost Eight.

The baseball season having ended, a review of their work for the season will be of interest.

They have played 32 games; won 22, lost 8, tied 2.

Smith has pitched 15; won 12, lost 3; struck out in the 15 games, 155 men.

Gorman has pitched 14 games, won 10, lost 4, struck out 100 men.

Gorman pitched one game and tied it; would have won but there were 10 men against him. He tried hard to win, and did by rights.

That was the second game in Waynesboro; he pitched a good game; struck out 10 men and gave up 4 hits. He is a good pitcher and has pitched lots of games and won, but that was the only one he worked for Statesboro. It is hoped he will work in several games next season.

Brannen, C., pitched several games and won more than he lost. All the boys played good ball this summer. You take Brannen, H., and Brannen, C., and Proctor, they are hard to beat; when they go after a ball you might as well say they have got it.

It isn't any use to say anything about Hagan—everybody knows he can play ball; and Wright—when they go down third base line the batter who knocks it there might as well drop his bat and save trouble running to first base for he is out every time.

The teams that run up against Statesboro next summer will have something to do as well as they had this summer; the boys ought to play faster ball next season, for they will grow.

You take Smith, he has the best curves and Gorman has the steam, and Smith has the head work and can play anywhere in the field.

Engine for Sale.

A two-horse power I. H. C. gasoline engine, never been used, will be sold at a bargain. Call at this office.

FOUGHT THE DENTIST.

Gas Made Patient Resist a "Murderous Attack."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—While under the influence of gas today, preparatory to having a tooth extracted, George W. Bowers, aged 28, rose from the chair and violently attacked Dr. R. B. Leonard, who was treating him, severely beating and knocking him down. The doctor's call for help brought Dr. W. H. Wunder, who was treated in a similar fashion. Fearing that his life was in danger, Dr. Wunder reached for a small hammer nearby and used it freely on Bowers' head, causing a compound fracture of the skull. Bowers was taken to the emergency hospital, and Dr. Wunder was arrested. He was released on \$1,000 bail. During the struggle between the three men Bowers' wife and a number of women patients were thrown into a panic and took flight. Bowers will recover.

10,000 TELEGRAPHERS WANTED.

Southern Telegraph School Contracts to Furnish 300 of That Number.

(Newman News.)

Prof. F. P. Johnson, of the Southern Telegraph School, will arrive on Thursday to meet several prominent railroad officials.

The new law that requires the telegraph companies to put on a man for every nine hours work will go into effect next January, and it is estimated that 10,000 men will be needed to satisfy the demand in the south and west.

Prof. Johnson agreed to furnish and get ready 300 of this number. The salaries will run from fifty to one hundred dollars per month. Many of these positions can be filled by ladies and it is thought a great many girls will turn their attention to telegraphy instead of stenography as the work is much lighter, and the pay much better.

As a result of this unusual contract to furnish so many operators in so short a time Prof. Johnson and Johnson are making a splendid proposition to all who wish to work for a good salary another year. The regular fifty-five dollar scholarship, including all books and stationery and positions guaranteed.

New students are coming in nearly every day and it seems now that Prof. Johnson and Johnson will fill their contract to furnish the 300 operators to one road. Other roads are wanting similar contracts. The railroad recognize the splendid equipment of this school and want all the students it turns out. Several students left this week for good jobs.

For information address Southern Telegraph School, Newman, Ga.

A Liberal Proposition.

The Golden Age, of Atlanta, which is probably the most thoroughly up-to-date and unique family paper published in the South today, and which from the first has stood for the best in everything, and whose rapid growth has been remarkable, is making a most liberal proposition to those who are willing to do just a little work for the paper. They are offering a free trip to the Jamestown exposition for just a few subscribers, and any who are interested would do well to write to them for particulars.

Special Notice!

We have just received a supply of

LIQUID VENEER

The great cleaner and renewer of Furniture, Pianos and Woodwork.

In the New Size 25c. Bottles.

... FOR SALE BY ...

A. J. Franklin

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TO HELP FARMERS

Congressman Edwards Has Secured Government Lecturers.

TO VISIT STATESBORO SEPT. 30.

Edwards Promises His Best Efforts to Help the Farmers of the First District.

(Savannah News, 7th.)

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While absent Mr. Edwards went to Washington and secured four experts on the following topics: Agriculture, Forestry, Soils and Good Roads, to make a tour of the First congressional district. Each of these experts is to deliver short addresses on their respective topics in each of the twelve counties of the district, and, of course, Congressman Edwards will also make a few remarks.

He has arranged the tour of the district to begin Sept. 23, as follows: Springfield, Edgingham county, 23rd; Millen, Screven county, 24th; Millen, Jenkins county, 25th; Waynesboro, Burke county, 26th; Swainsboro, Emanuel county, 27th; Vidalia, Toombs county, 28th; Statesboro, Bulloch county, 30th; Glennville, Tattnall county, Oct. 1st; Darien, McIntosh county, Oct. 2nd; Camden, Liberty county, Oct. 3rd; Pembroke, Bryan county, Oct. 4th; Savannah, Chatham county, Oct. 5th.

These experts are the best that can be secured. Mr. Edwards says. The institutes are mainly for the benefit of the farmers and will be very interesting and profitable.

This move on the part of Congressman Edwards is an innovation, so far as this district and Georgia are concerned. In speaking of the tour he has planned, Mr. Edwards said:

"Other sections of the country have had these experts and the people have been much benefited by their visit. Our district has never had the services of such experts, I presume because no one has ever asked for them before. I found the departments very willing and glad to furnish these men, skilled in these lines, the finest talent in the world, to make this tour. I simply felt that it was something that my people were entitled to and as their representative I determined to see if the experts could not be gotten.

"It will be of great educational advantage to all who attend the institutes. It will advertise our section of the state and will give these several departments an idea of what a splendid country we have down here. I want to make this tour a great success. It is mainly and chiefly for the farmers, and those interested in the preservation of our forests, and in the upbuilding of good roads. I will expect the farmers and people generally over the district to take a great interest in it and help me make it a success.

"I especially am depending upon the newspapers to give these meetings space so that they will be well advertised and that good crowds will turn out to hear these experts on the topics named that are so vital and important to our section of the state.

"In the tour of the district that I have planned I will make a short talk on each occasion. I want the people to keep in mind that while I have not as yet been sworn in nor will not be sworn in until December, at the same time I am their representative, and will serve any of my constituents that may desire my official assistance.

"If there is anything that any man in my district wishes, and will let me know what it is, if it is in my official power to grant his request it will be granted. If I can't get what he wants, I will let him know the reason why, after the effort has been made. I am a public servant and expect my constituents to call on me. Several have asked my official assistance in trying to secure the payment of cotton and war claims against the government. I am very happy to give my best efforts to these worthy matters.

"I am going to help a great many Spanish-American War veterans secure pensions. Numbers of Spanish-American War veterans in the North, East and West are securing these pensions, while the percentage in the South has been very low. There is no reason why the needy and worthy veteran of this war should not have his pension. It is largely because the Southern representatives have not been active enough in the interest of their constituents.

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\$50 FOR MURDER.

Son Hired Negro to Slay Father's Paramour.

MILLERTON, La., Sept. 6.—The mystery surrounding the murder, two weeks ago, of Mrs. Jennie Bond, a comely young widow and her five-year-old son by a load of buckshot fired through the window into the bed in which they slept, has been dissipated. It is declared that Benjamin Baucum, 20 years old, son of Dr. James Baucum, a prominent physician, employed Green Cooper, a negro, to kill the woman who was 35, upon being unable to persuade his father not to elope with her.

The assassination is said to have been a new application of the unwritten law; that young Baucum planned the deed in order to save his aged mother from disgrace. Dr. Baucum has six children. Benjamin, the eldest, learned that his father, whose infatuation for the pretty widow was a common scandal, had mortgaged all of his property and intended to desert his family.

The son pleaded with his father not to bring disgrace upon the family and ruin his career but Dr. Baucum was so madly in love that he declined to give up his passion, commanding his son to keep silent about the proposed flight.

BULLOCH TIMES.

ESTABLISHED 1892.—NEW SERIES VOL. 3, No. 26. STATESBORO, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1907. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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The son pleaded with his father not to bring disgrace upon the family and ruin his career but Dr. Baucum was so madly in love that he declined to give up his passion, commanding his son to keep silent about the proposed flight.

The boy, driven to desperation, concluded that the solution of the trouble lay in killing Mrs. Bond. It is said that he paid the negro \$50 for his work. It was intended to spare the child but the little fellow lay between his mother and the window